S. C. MERCEH, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1862

The Slaveholders Conscription Act-Its Gross Hypocrisy and Decep-

large slaveholder over the non-slaveholder, and its intense hypocrisy and duplicity be brought to view. It is the best exposition of the true intention of the rebstrange monster Confederacy-that powith flaming veins of virgin gold. estimate will stand thus: Toomes must make his cotton crop, for cotton is king, and the monarch must continue to reign though the heavens should fall. Cotton shall be king, and the wealthy and luxurious slave-driver exempt from the bullet, the bayonet, and the cannon, which send to untimely, and, alas, unhonored graves, thousands and thousands of young men, and men of families, who never owned a negro, but earned an honest living by the labor of their own hands. Have not near fifty thousand of them gone down to death on the fields of Virginia, poor Virginia, pale and deflowered victim of a slave-breeding aristocracy-and do not one hundred thousand more of the non-slave-holding whites of the South, maimed, legless, armless, eyeless, pale and emaciated wrecks of humanity, immolated on the altar of despotism, to the Moloch of treason-send up their cries, and shricks, and groans to heaven, within the walls of the loathsome hospitals of Richmond? Yes, and in sight of those living charnel houses, the Congress of the Southern Confederacy decrees that the luxurious planter, for whose protection, we are told, this war is waged, shall not be exposed to the toils and perils of the war, into whose yawning jaws the fiend of conscription drags the non-slave holders, and small slave-holders of the South? Almost are we tempted to ask, with the ancient poet, why Joye delays to hurl his bolts at the heads of these law-givers of treason and rebellion. Does your number of slaves fall short of the golden standard of twenty prescribed by this act? You can easily Bnaoofled precipitately, leaving his dead make up the deficiency. Do you own and wounded our hands. fifteen slaves? Purchase five more and you are exempt. Do you own eighteen? HEAD-Q'TES ABMY MIDDLE TENNESSEE! This is still better, for you can get exemption by buying only two. Do you own twenty slaves? If so, thrice happy man, for you are admitted without patley into the charmed circle beyond which the rod of the enrolling officer has no potency; you are a member of the Southern nobility; your interest in the preservation of the peculiar institution is so large, that you can stay at home and make your pour neighbors go out to light your

But the hyperrisy and cleat which invests this are is as gross and palpable as its injustice; for in order to gild this rotten coffin and assume an air of impartiality, it goes on to say that among the ex- fallen lote our hands.

citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses and mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep," of those operations has been to consolidec. That is fair and impartial, says one, date our forces, to place them in a better for this clause exempts stock raisers, as position, and to enable them, with reinwell as planters. Let us consider this a little. How many farmers are there in sive with spirit and vigor. the South, owning 250 head of horses or slaves? How many persons owning 500 head of cattle, or sheep who do not The more closely the act of the Confederate Congress, exempting certain persons from the operation of the Conscript class. The truth is this clause is a mere an intelerable despetism, for more than the manufacture has ceased, from want tion law, is examined, the more plainly deception, honest in seeming, yet in real- eight months. By the blessing of God of the raw material, the poor artisans are will its iniquity, its partiality for the ity designed to form a double eccuption for the wealthier slave-holders. It is her seat of Government, and send back merely clinching the nail which had al- an echo of victory to our fellow-soldiers ready been driven up to the head. But in Kentucky and the South-West. suppose we admit, for the sake of arguel leaders which we have yet had. It is ment, what everybody knows is not the the first fruits of the legislation of that fact, that there are a great many stockraisers in the slave States who do not litical annarhoy, whose "chief corner- own twenty slaves, and do own 250 head stone is African slavery," and this fruit, of horses or 500 head of cattle. A farlike the fabled apples of Sodom, turns to mer who turns his attention to stockashes of bitterness on the lips. It is a raising exclusively, always aims to have truism in politics that protection and al- choice blooded stock. A lot of 250 legiance go together; but this Conscrip- horses would average, at least, \$100 tion act virtually declares that just in a-piece; and a herd of cattle, at least, proportion as a citizen is pecuniarily in- | \$50 a-piece, which would make each lot terested in this chief corner-stone of the | worth \$25,000. If we examine the rerebel government, and is a slave-owner, ports of stock sales for years past in the in that proportion his duty of serving his stock-raising districts of the South, which government as a soldier diminishes are chiefly in Kentucky and Missouri, we This war, says the robel government, is will find that from \$100 to \$400 for fine to preserve slave property; if you own no cattle, and from \$300 to \$600 for fine slaves, you must go into the ranks, but if you horses, are no unusual prices, so that our own toenty slaves, you can stay at home average is under rather than over the of its correctness. We see no reason What a monstrous absurdity and outrage | mark. A stock-raiser, like ALEXANDER, is this, that a Southern man's duty of of Woodford county, Kentucky, will defending slavery lessens, in the exact show a far higher average price for his ratio that his interest in slave property stock than a farmer who has only six or increases! And what is the pretext for a dozen horses, and twice as many cattle, this absurd, inconsistent, and infamous on his plantation. We will now proenactment? Oh, says the rebel Congress, ceed to the value of slaves, and it will three thousand guerrillas, at most, and whose members are all expressly exempted certainly be a very liberal estimate now we allow them to walk off with ple of Manchester looked to India for a from military duty, by this same law, we to put the average value of twenty slaves must preserve the police of the country. at \$700 each. We must recollect in our Yes, the ragged herd of negroes who toil calculations that \$700 was regarded a on the cotton plantatians of JEFF. DAVIS good average price for negro families, and Toomes, must be guarded and saved | before the war, and that since that time, at all hazard; these ebony corner-stones slaves have been decreasing in value, in this palace of Egyptian darkness must | whilst that of horses and cattle has been be watched over more vigilantly than if increasing. Now let us compare the they were blocks of Carrara or Parian value of twenty negroes, with that of marble, white as drifted snow, and laced the above mentioned lots of stock. The to Maryland. He thus reports through

500 head of cattle at \$50 each........\$25,000.
250 " " \$190 each.......\$25,000.
28) negroes at \$700 each......\$14,000

vests his money in slave property he can the exemption enjoyed by his slave-hold- the General's headquarters, not a tent is that sum. In the eyes of the legislators of so needful an article. of this hydea, this chimera, this gorgon of a Southern Confederacy, \$14,000 invested in slaves is equal to \$25,000 init may be Calhounism, but we are cerslaveholders is too shameless and glaring forth to full blaze. to escape detection and indignation. And is it for the privilege of living under such laws as these that the South is conversed, but until corroborated by as convulsed to her centre, and her soil good authority as we have, we have not bathed in the blood of civil war? If paid much attention to it. these be the first fruits of Southern rights, must not the tree which bears them be the dark and deadly upas tree of tyranny, beneath whose hateful vessels. He had a patent issued to him destroying the cornfields of the loyal inshadows no living thing can endure?

A Tremendous Order.

An original copy of the following order of that bleating bull-calt, Fonexer, has been left at our office, which we copy hibited in the Merrimac and the frigate that division which were mainly re- A few miles, as it were, from the scenes for the entertainment of the public. The recently launched in this city, is claimed cruited in that region, and they are Kentucky is the one at Chaplin Hill.

General Order No. 1.

MUREREUS SORO', Oct. 17, 1862. (Soldiens: You have scarcely taken up. your position in the heart of Middle Tennessee, cheered by the greetings of your fellow-citizens, and a return to the region of your homes and firesides, before you are called upon to rejoice over another signal victory in Kentucky.

I announce to you that the forces under the command of Gen. Braxton Bragg

I also appounce to you with satisfaction empts shall also be included: "One male that the recent operations near Corinth are fleially reported to be much less serious than ublic rumor had it first stated. The effect forcements, which have flocked to the standard of Price, to assume the aggres-

Soldiers! the triumph of our com-

N. B. FORREST.

Brigadier-General Commanding. NOTA BENA .- FORBEST, you are emphatically one of 'em. If Nashville can be taken by a "single blow," we don't know any body that can blow any louder than yourself. A pair of blacksmith's bellows is nothing to you.

Evacuation of Murfreesboro.

streets for the past twenty-four hours that the rebels are evacuating Murfreesboro, hurrying off, as fast as possible, the flour, bacon, corn, and live stock which them to Chattanooga. The rumor comes through secession channels and is generally credited. We have but little doubt why the rebels should be allowed to enjoy the fruits of their plundering without interruption. There is a serious defect in our military policy, somewhere. We have been bullied, and the country has been sacked and pillaged by two or their spoils.

The Rebel Grand Army.

has just returned from a sojourn of sevwas mistaken for one of them), was re- if cotton were grown, the industrious cently captured in a skirmish (as he in- and skillful inhabitants of India, living tended and desired to be) and returned a correspondent of the Inquirer (Phila- never to be restored, people would have delphia):

The Doctor corroborates the accounts It appears from this that if a man in- | we have previously had of their utter destitution in the way of clothing and subsistence, and says that an article of purchase exemption for \$14,000, but if clothing, other than a pair of old, wornhe chooses to invest it in cattle and out pants and an equally dilapidated horses, it will require \$25,000 to purchase coat, is a rarity-that, except at some of to be seen; and as for a blanket, not a France, Belgium, and Prussia — the ing neighbor for little more than balf goul among them has even the semblance

He states, too, that since their visit to Maryland, and the consequent disappointment, the officers are losing much of the control of the men that they were vested in horses and cattle. This may be wont to have, and that they (the men) are Southernism, it may be Southern rights, beginning to talk freely and frankly among themselves of the utter hopeless ness of their cause; that the spark of mutain it is neither justice nor common tiny and rebellion and general desertion sense. Its favoritism and partiality to is visible, and it may at any time burst

We (says the Diquirer) have had this same idea hinted to us by several Confederate prisoners with whom we have

THE ORIGINATOR OF IRON-CLAD VENsets.-Thos. Gregg, of Collingsville, Pa., news that guerrillas under Witcher, Field, is said to be the originator of iron-clad and others, are burning the houses and in 1814. He describes in his specifica- habitants. Fourteen dwellings, besides territory is immense, our population is tion a vessel with angular sides "all barns, stables, and out-houses, were dearound," covered by a deck to glance the stroyed in one week. Gen. Morgan's en- Consequently, in the midst of civil strife projectiles of an enemy upward, while tire Cumberland Gap army is now in the shot striking below the apex of the that vicinity, and will soon be re-clothed angle will be glanced downward. The and rested after its long and toilsome angulated system of shipbuilding, as ex- march. There are several regiments in battle described as having taken place in to be invented by Joseph Jones, of the anxious to be sent so the protection of British navy, as late as 1859. Mr. Gregg their families who are now at the mercy invented this a half century before. So of the ruthless banditti. The old 4th of metallic shields. Mr. Gregg's vessel brigade, consisting of Col. Lindsey's 22d was "to be coppered or covered with Kentucky, DeCourcy's 16th Ohlo, and

> army will fall back to Lebanon, and from extirpate them. A soldier of the 22d that point advance into Tennessee as writes to us that if such ord is were to rapidly as possible, leaving a sufficient be read to the brigade the cheers that guard along the line of the Nashville would go up might be heard at Louis-Rathroad to protect important points from ville. They don't desire to wait for guerrillas. From his occupation of Leb- clothing, they want to avenge themselves anch as headquarters, we presume that it upon the ravagers of their lonce happy is Gen. Buell's intention to enter Ten- homes. We hope they will soon be gratnessee at some point east of Nashville, ified. They should be ordered into this and press upon Bragg from that direc-

Does Lancashire Want Cotton?

The cotton lords of Lancashire are in curious dilemma. On one hand, their factories are wholly or partially out of work, and, on the other, they have made and are making immense profits on the sales of their manufactures Two years ago, these cotton lords had as much manufactured materials, fine as well as coarse, in their warehouses, as equalled the usual mules, who do not own more than 20 rades-in-arms admonishes us that we too demand of the whole world for the next have a work and a duty to perform. Our five years. Had the accustomed quantity pickets already face the enemy, who are of cotton been supplied from the United ompletely blocked in their fortifications around States, the Lancashire factory-masters also own over twenty negroes? Nashville. We are sent here to dislodge would still have gone on increasing their ing to pay unheard of prices for men to There may be a few such persons, but so them and capture them, and to restore to stocks of cotton manufactures ad libitum very few, we venture to say, that they the people of a gallant State, their Capi-beyond all possible consumption, and tal. We are urged by the sufferings of finally clearing away these accumulated cannot be considered as constituting a women and children, who have endured stocks at a tremendous loss. As it is, we shall surely fulfill our mission, and out of work and in poverty, which a se- knowledge. through a single blow, restore to Tennessee | vere winter will make worse, and may convert into social war; but the cotton lords, who are selling off their goods at much advanced prices, are really making more money now, while their mills or factories are doing next to nothing, than they ever made before. The war in America, which has deprived these people of cotton, has been the making of them, by checking their production and enabling their stock to go off at increased and increasing prices.

Perhaps these facts may throw light apon the apparent nonchalance with which Lancashire has regarded the nonsupply of cotton. Were the manufacturers in earnest, did they really "starve A report has been current on our for cotton," they would have taken some pains to procure it from other than American soil. They talk a great deal of what should be done, but do nothing. They ought to have sent competent persons and a million or two of dollars they had accumulated there, and taking over to India, to attend to the increased culture and production there, but, instead of this, lately voted, at a public meeting in Manchester, that Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India, ought to be impeached by Parliament for not growing cotton in Hindoestan. They might as well impeach him for not growing Catawba grapes and Newtown ippins on the rocky soil of the cold and sterile Orkneys.

At the time they did this Mr. S. La-ing, late Finance Minister of India, who had great personal knowledge of that country, had announced that if the peosupply of cotton whereon to employ the toiling population of the North of England, they would and must be disappointed. "Years," he said, "must clapse be-A prominent Baltimore physician, who fore cotton can be grown in India in sufficient quantities to supply the place of that which has heretofore come in from eral days in Gen. Len's army (where he the United States of America, and even

upon the spot, would manufacture for

their own profit the cotton they grow." Were the supply of American cotton to come back to the use of woolen and linen garments, which have been superseded by the cheaper and less durable cotton goods. These goods are steadily advancing in price, and when their cheapness has departed, the public will see the advantage of reverting to linen and woolen, as more durable, pleasant and wholesome materials for wear. On the Continent of Europe--especially in growth of flax has been largely increased of late, and, particularly at Rouen and Lillie, the cotton manufacturers are adapting their machinery to the manufacture of flax and woolen articles. The cotton lords of Lancashire have not dreamed of such a change. They are doubling their ordinary profits, while the artisans are starving, by the sale of their vast accumulations of cotton goods, and until these are cleared away, they must not be expected to do anything for substituting wool and flax for cotton. Charity is on their lips and cupidity is in their hearts. The Lancashire cottonlords do not want cotton just yet .- Phil.

NORTHEASTERN Kentucky is suffering greatly ; its citizens are fleeing to Portsmouth, Ohio, for protection, and bring Garfield's 42d Obio, as originally formed, know the country well and are panting We understand that Gen. Buell's entire to be let loose on the murderers and to State and suffered to make a thorough

A Warning to Drafted Men-Outrageous Swindling by Officers and Fretended Substitutes.

(From the Indimapo is Journal. Within the past few days some of the drafted men in camp here have been made the victims of outrageous swindling by certain "confidence men," who hang about this city ready to "ply their vocation" upon the unsuspecting and ignorant. The demand for "substitutes" has been great, and some drafted men, who can illy afford to leave their homes and business to take up arms, have been willserve in their stead. Were such bartutes really furnished, it would be a legitimate proceeding which no one could complain of. But this has not been some here in many cases that have come to our

These "confidence men" manage their

windles in this way : Two of them go into partnership, one as the "agent" and the other as the "substitute." The "agent" manages to get into camp and finds, readily, some drafted man who wishes a substitute, and soon makes a bargain with him to furnish him a man for from \$300 to \$500, payable when the substitute is brought into camp. Mr. "Substitute" arrrives at camp toward dusk, and is brought into the presence of the victim and turned over to the officer, who places him in quarters with the others to be sworn in next morning. The victim supposing all is right, and glade to have the privilege of leaving for his home pays the money over and the "agent' skedaddles with his bounty money. The victim immediately makes preparations to depart, but on reaching the gateway of the camp ground finds that he cannot get out until morning. Morning comes and he finds the "substitute" a deserter from the camp, and the victimized innecent is told by the officer in charge that he is not released until the substitute is mustered in, and he is not forthcoming, of course, there can be no muster, and the poor fellow losses his money -perhaps all he has-and still has to serve out his term as a drafted man.

We regret to learn that some of our recruiting officers have been engaged in this infamous business, furnishing as substitutes men who have been regularly mustered into the service. These are provided with citizen's clothes and taken to camp and sold as substitutes, that they may desert and receive half of the money thus stolen from drafted men.

On Saturday these sharp practices came to the knowledge of Commissioner General Siddall and Attorney General Kibbey, and steps were immediately taken to have the camp guarded against all such swindling intruders, and we learn that some of the substitute brokers have been arrested and others will be during the day unless they escape from the city. They will be punished as they deserve.

The Business of the Country.

Of course we do not expect all mer abandon their old avocations and devote their whole time to public affairs. It is even necessary to the prosperity of the war, that large classes of our people should follow daily their ordinary industrial pursuits. At the same time every man should consider that war is the great, the paramount business of the nation, and that every other kind of business is more or less important according as Il has more less bearing upon the grand issue. The paramount business is war, because, as the Boston Transcript says, the rebellion will not consent that it shall He anything else. It is war-the contest of physical force-which is to decide the question whether the United States shall be virtually subjugated to the despotic principles of the South, whether democratic institutions shall exist on this continent, as anything but a name-a body without a soul. It is by armies and on battle-fields that the only issue of the hour can be tried. Therefore, it is only as the loyalty of the land is strong on battlefields-strong in leadership and in rank and file, that there is any hope for the triumph of the right-for the main-Isnance of a just, equal and free govern-

Do the people even yet adequately and practically admit this fact? Does it, as it should, engross their thoughts? Our multitudinous, our resources abounding affairs, to a really surprising extent, go on as in calmer times, and the strife comes to be regarded as something one of the actual encounters of armed hosts, the military movements seem at times hardly more than a thread of incidents running through and along the edge of the great currents of business and pleasure. And herein may be found one cause why the community does not feel the solemnity and perils of the hour, and how much is at stake and endangered,

True a vast deal has been done. On a magnificent scale have been the deeds. and grand the displace of patriotic sense timent on the part of the masses. These are not to be overlooked or underrated; rather are they to be gladly and hopeful-ly acknowledged, as evidence that every-ly acknowledged, as evidence that every-ly acknowledged, as evidence that every-ly acknowledged as evidence that every-ly ackno and grand the displays of patriotic senfourthcoming.

by Gen. Buell, and completely repulsed him.

We have captured more than eighteen the formulation of the presence of the parameter But with this acknowledgment may

be escaped. This truth cannot be too frequently asserted or too earnestly pressed. Within the next three months. how much may be done or left undone toward the consummation that must be reached with the sword? The case is ready now in all respects for the final and terrible arbitrament, as everybody must perceive. The sooner it is adjudicated the better for both the contending parties .- Louisville Journal

MARRIED.

On the 221 inst., by the Rev. George Hant, of time dity, at the residence of the father of the beide. R. Mcr. Sures to Letters, daughter of John Trins

BIED.

Min this city, on the 30 inct. of flux, in the bitts year of her ago, Mrs. MARGARET STEWART, wife of John L. Stowart.

New Advertisements.

Wood-Ohoppers Wanted.

THIRTY or more wood chappers wanted to cut wood South of the Fortifications. The wood has Twitters or more wood-choppers wented to cut wood South er the Forthcations. The wood has been condemned by the Military Authorities and such as near he suitable for filre wood has been given to the City Authorities for sale to the citizens and to be donated to the poer. All applicants will report themselves to each C. Smith at the Mayor's Offic on testmorrow morning, when the terms for cutting said wood by the cord will be made known.

JOHN MUCH SMITH, Megor-Oct. 27, 1862—11. Oct. 27, 1862-11.

FOR SALE, ONE PAIR MATCHED MULES,

A and 5 years old. I will warrant them to be best in the city. Will work in either single or bis harness. Any person to want of such will do be sipply at once, so I have no further use for the lightly at once, so I have no further use for the lightly at once, so I have no further use for M. MaCORMACK.

70 Cherry street, near Brund.

STOLEN.

NOTE FOR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS executed by James H. Wilson to Benjamin H. A executed by James II. When to Benjamin II. Watters, rayable in Silver, dated nometime in June, 1991, and due about the first of January, 1862.
All persons are hereby warned not to buy said Note, as it has never been assigned or transferred to BENJAMIN II. WATERS.

NOTICE

NASHVILLE, October 23rd, 1802. LL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE A Lab PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE.
Copt. Element Stringers, will phase call on the undersigned, in the Office of Lieut. Invin. or on Mr. Burt, and estite the same. And all persons having cialine against the estate will present them for extrement to his father.

C. S. STEVENSON, Administrator,

\$30 REWARD

ESCAPED PLOM THE TENNESSEE PENItentlary, October the 14th, 1862, a Convict by name of WILLIAM SEWARD. Said Seward is about twenty live years of age, five feet ten inches high and weighs one hundred and thirty two ibs. Has Black Hair—Dark Skin and Blue Eyes, and is badly pox marked, I will give thirty defines for high apprehension and delivery to me or his confinement in any jail so that I may get him.

JAMES CAVERT,

Oct.15-2w

Agent Tenn. Penttentiary.

24 24 24 24 tartling Intelligence! NOTICE TO CHEWERS

SMOKERS. SOLDIERS, CITIZENS and EVERYBODY. COME TO

NO. 24, DEADERICK STREET. here you will find the CHEAPEST TOBACCO.

in Nashville. Don't forget the place NO. 24, Deaderick, Near Cherry.

F. BUGH & CO. Oct S-dline

24 24 24 24

I. O. O. F.

THE Annual commencement of the R. Wortby Grand Lodge of Tonnessed, will be held in this City on Wednesday, October, 29th, 1862, at 9.6 clock, A propert attendance of the Representatives in on of the Representatives i earnestly requested. JOHN F. MIDE, G. MICH'S. Oct. St-did.

House Servant Wanted.

WISH TO HIRE A SERVANT GIRL, UN married, who is capable of slaing all kinds or work. The best of references will be required. apply at No. 23 Market street, opposite the Watern

Quartermasters' Certificates PURCHASED BY

CHAS. H. GREEN OPFICE, No. 38 Cherry St., (Up Stairs.)

Dr. King's Dispensary FOR PRIVATE DISEASES.

sitt. KING, torostely of New York, to the tast four years of Leurettle, 27. the has deviced by street leg and the state of the has deviced by attention; I me treatment of private Glamacs for 30 years, flatter himself, having attended to a practice for so many years, and cured so many thousands, he is employ in Covald diseases of a private catary, no matter has less they may be from equipment of the sound of the soun openingery, where he cure all discusse of a private

Syphilis, with all the disease of the skip, crowing but of neglect or bad treatment, can be eliminally cured in a few days.